

ABSTRACT

Disclosed is a method for correcting a nonlinearity error in a two-frequency laser interferometer which measures the phase angle using 90° phase mixing technique and a method for measuring 5 a phase angle by using the same. The phase angle correcting method includes the steps of: calculating ellipse parameters, such as amplitudes, offsets and a phase difference of two sine and cosine output signals from the nonlinearity error correcting electronics; calculating an adjusting voltages for correcting offsets, amplitudes and a phase of the output signals; conducting a correction wherein offsets of output signals become zero, amplitudes are same, and a phase difference beyond 90° between the output signals becomes zero; and applying the output signals whose offsets, amplitudes and phase are corrected to Equation 15 ($\theta = \arctan(I_y'/I_x')$) to calculate the phase angle. Therefore, the present invention has an advantage of drastically improving accuracy in the displacement measurement using the two-frequency laser interferometer by correcting the offsets, the amplitudes, the phases, or the likes with respect to the output signals of 20 the 90° phase mixer and thus eliminating the periodic nonlinearity error generated in the two-frequency laser interferometer.

FIG.1

1: Laser
7: 90° phase shifter
9a: Low-pass filter
5 9b: Low-pass filter
400: Phase angle calculating electronics

FIG.2

FIG.3

$$\text{Phase angle} = \arctan(I_x/I_y)$$

FIG.4

1: Laser
7: 90° phase shifter
16: Lookup table
9a: Low-pass filter
15 9b: Low-pass filter
400: Phase angle calculating electronics

FIG.5

Laser
7: 90° phase shifter
20 9a: Low-pass filter
9b: Low-pass filter
10: Phase angle calculating electronics
11a: Offset adjustment means
11b: Offset adjustment means

12a: Amplitude adjustment means
12b: Amplitude adjustment means
13: Phase adjustment means
14: Analogue-to-digital converter
5 15: Digital-to-analogue converter
17: Microprocessor

FIG. 6

FIG. 7

Phase angle $\neq \arctan(I_x/I_y)$

FIG. 8

Error (degree)

Phase angle (degree)

After correction

Before correction

FIG. 9

Nonlinearity error

Phase angle (degree)

After correction (according to the present invention)

Before correction